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Algeria	17.5	India	1.00	Norway	4.00	NZ\$	1.00
Argentina	17.5	Indonesia	1.00	Oman	0.70	Rub	1.00
Australia	1.00	Iran	1.00	Portugal	200	Esc	1.00
Bahamas	1.00	Israel	1.00	Spain	166	Ptas	1.00
Belgium	33.33	Italy	1.00	Sweden	4.60	Kr	1.00
Canada	1.00	Japan	1.00	Switzerland	7.20	Sfr	1.00
Ceylon	1.00	Lebanon	1.00	Taiwan	1.00	N.T.	1.00
Dominican	1.00	Luxembourg	1.00	Thailand	1.00	Baht	1.00
Egypt	1.00	Malta	1.00	Turkey	1.00	Liras	1.00
Finland	1.00	Mexico	1.00	U.S.	1.00	Doll	1.00
France	1.00	Netherlands	1.00	U.K.	1.00	Pound	1.00
Germany	1.00	Norway	1.00	U.S.	1.00	Doll	1.00
Greece	1.00	Poland	1.00	U.S.	1.00	Doll	1.00
Hong Kong	1.00	Portugal	1.00	U.S.	1.00	Doll	1.00
India	1.00	Spain	1.00	U.S.	1.00	Doll	1.00

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Reagan Announces Delay In Visit to Philippines

By Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan announced Monday that he would delay his visit to the Philippines and two other Asian nations in November, and White House spokesmen said the official reason was that congressional business will be "particularly demanding" at that time.

Despite the announcement, however, administration officials who declined to be identified said that the political instability of the Philippine government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos was the underlying factor in the decision.

Security questions and congressional objections to the trip also were taken into consideration, the officials said.

Mr. Reagan dropped plans to visit Indonesia and Thailand, as well as the Philippines. He still plans to visit Japan and South Korea at times close to the previously announced Nov. 10-15 dates, officials said.



10th French-African Summit Talks Open  
Captain Thomas Sankara, left, the president of Upper Volta, greeting President Francois Mitterrand of France at Vittel, France, Monday at the start of the 10th French-African summit meeting. Mr. Mitterrand later called for respect for Chad's territorial integrity and said that without it "there will be disorder everywhere." Thirty-eight African countries are attending the talks.

## Lebanon Truce Fraying Amid New Shelling

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — The Lebanese government said Monday it had become bogged down with "new difficulties" in arranging a national reconciliation conference as the eight-day cease-fire continued to fray at the edges with shelling in Beirut's southern suburbs for the first time since the accord.

U.S. marines positioned near Beirut's airport were driven into their bunkers when mortar and small arms fire hit Lebanese Army positions nearby. Mortars and rocket-propelled grenades were fired in the suburbs between Christian and Shiite neighborhoods.

The shelling intensified fears that delays in arranging reconciliation talks and deploying international cease-fire observers might unravel the fragile truce.

[A security committee of the army and militias later arranged a cease-fire in the southern suburbs, and all of Beirut was reported quiet Monday night, Reuters reported from Beirut.]

Following an emergency cabinet meeting to discuss Druze insurgents in central Lebanon, a government statement said that President Amin Gemayel had told ministers that no date had been set for a reconciliation conference of "new difficulties that arose from the need to choose a new venue."

While Mr. Gemayel had indicated that Saudi Arabia was acceptable as a site, Syrian opposition to that venue stymied an agreement. The cabinet reportedly urged Mr. Gemayel on Monday to hold out for Saudi Arabia because of its role in helping to arrange the cease-fire.

At Monday's cabinet meeting, a decision by the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, to set up a civil administration in central Lebanon areas controlled by his militia was discussed, and the government said that the ministers were expected to "take drastic measures to cope with this breakdown tendency," according to state radio. It did not say what the measures would be.

The cabinet also met with the Lebanese Army commander, General Ibrahim Tannous, and chief of staff, Major General Nadim Hakim, to discuss the Druze "threat of secession," according to Beirut Radio.

Foreign Minister Fawad Turk called in envoys of the nations contributing to the multinational force to call attention to the "threat of partition."

The mortar fire near the airport Monday morning put U.S. marines on their highest alert for half an hour, but no shells landed in their compound, according to a spokesman, Warrant Officer Charles Rowe.

■ U.S. Silent on Druze Move

The State Department said Monday that it opposed anything standing in the way of Lebanon's national unity, but avoided any direct criticism of Druze measures to set up separate local government in the Chuf mountains. United Press International reported from Washington.

Alan D. Romberg, the State Department spokesman, noted that Mr. Jumblatt had said that Druze leaders would continue to participate in the national reconciliation talks with the other factions in Lebanon.

■ PLO Offices Seized

The Palestine Liberation Organization said Monday that Syrian government troops had seized all offices of the PLO's largest faction, el-Fatah, throughout Syria. United Press International reported from Beirut.

The move was a decisive strike at the presence of Fatah, headed by Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, who was expelled from Syria last June.

Two weeks ago, the Syrian Army ordered about 1,000 pro-Arafat guerrillas out of Lebanon's Bekaa Valley to the north of the country.

## 10 Defectors From Shamir Coalition Cut Chances of Forming Government

By Alan Elsner  
Reuters

JERUSALEM — Yitzhak Shamir's chances of forming a new government looked increasingly slim Monday as the prime minister-designate's coalition of religious and rightist parties began to fall apart.

A key group, the ultra-religious Agudath Israel party, with four members, came out against the Shamir-led government and called for new elections. Earlier, six members of the ruling coalition told Mr. Shamir that they would not support him in a parliamentary vote of confidence, tentatively scheduled for Thursday.

Menachem Porush, a longtime Agudath Israel member of parliament, said in an interview that his faction had dropped its support for a Shamir government.

"We are no longer interested in his government," said Mr. Porush. "We now support new elections."

Mr. Porush had previously said that his party would not support Mr. Shamir unless he had secured the support of 61 of the 120 members of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament. Mr. Porush said his party had now taken a more definite stand against a Shamir government because of its failure to secure commitments from Mr. Shamir to undertake a program of religious legislation.

"We have not been satisfied treated by Shamir," he said.

Defection of the Agudath Israel faction and the six dissidents, who have demanded a national unity government with the opposition, "Eldor Party," appeared to remove Mr. Shamir's chances of winning a parliamentary majority. If all 10 abstained in Thursday's vote, Mr. Shamir could count on the support of only 54 Knesset members against 56 for the opposition.

Mr. Shamir has so far defied the danger signs. Ronnie Milo, a senior coalition figure, said after meeting Mr. Shamir that the vote would proceed.

Earlier, Mr. Shamir met the original six dissidents and tried in vain to persuade them to support him. They demanded that he postpone the confidence vote until next week and make another attempt to form a unity government.

Mr. Shamir saw the Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, three times last week in an effort to reach agreement on basic policy issues. That attempt collapsed on Friday with both sides declaring that differences on a wide range of policies, including Jewish settlement of the occupied West Bank and overall Middle East peace efforts, were too wide to bridge. Each accused the other of being unwilling to compromise.

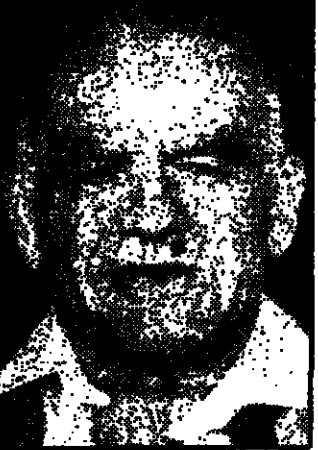
Mordechai Ben Porat, one of the six dissidents, said Monday that he still believed a national unity government was possible if a determined effort was made.

The six argue that Israel's economic and foreign affairs problems are so great that only a broad-based government can cope with them. A large proportion of Israeli voters share their view, according to recent public opinion polls.

Israel Radio said Mr. Shamir had reacted furiously when informed of the rebels' decision, angrily accusing Mr. Ben Porat of playing into Labor's hands.

[Defense Minister Moshe Arens made a public appeal to the six dissidents to support Mr. Shamir as the only way of keeping hopes alive for ultimately forming a national unity government. The Associated Press reported. He blamed Labor for blocking such a government.]

Mr. Shamir announced three weeks ago that 64 Knesset members, including the 10, had pledged to regroup the coalition of the outgoing prime minister, Menachem Begin, under his leadership. On that basis, President Chaim Herzog asked Mr. Shamir to form the new government.



Yitzhak Shamir

## Vote for U.S. Force in Lebanon Marks New Mood

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The congressional vote to keep U.S. marines in Lebanon for 18 more months may be a turning point in the United States' post-Vietnam foreign policy, with implications extending beyond an endorsement of President Ronald Reagan's policy in Lebanon.

Now, for the first time since the American withdrawal from Vietnam, both houses of Congress have given their assent to keeping U.S. troops in a hostile situation, however limited their role. This suggests that Congress, if not the nation at large, has begun to shed its post-Vietnam reluctance to see U.S. forces used abroad in pursuit of foreign policy objectives.

For what began on Capitol Hill early in September as a drive to establish constitutional precedents to restrain the president is now being interpreted by many members of Congress as well as the White House as an endorsement of assertive actions already taken by Mr. Reagan in Lebanon.

The debate in the Senate and the House of Representatives last week indicated that Mr. Reagan would not have received a vote of confidence had he been seeking congressional approval to put U.S. forces into Central America or to have them engage in offensive combat anywhere in the world.

Many members in both houses emphasized that they approved the Lebanon resolution, however reluctantly, because they supported the president's broad objectives in the Middle East, where Congress has long perceived vital U.S. interests to be at stake, whereas many members differ with his objectives in Central America.

One clear indication of the difference with which Congress views the Lebanon resolution is that the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, and the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, that by trying to limit the size, mission and stay of the Marine contingent in Lebanon, Congress was acting to prevent another Vietnam.

That argument was reinforced by the contentions of the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, and the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, that by trying to limit the size, mission and stay of the Marine contingent in Lebanon, Congress was acting to prevent another Vietnam.

"I believe this resolution clearly limits the scope and role of the United States forces in Lebanon so that the danger of a Vietnam-type escalation is avoided," the speaker told a hushed chamber Wednesday.

"This resolution is not a blank check, as some have asserted."

For many members, the commitment of the two leaders to a bargain struck with Mr. Reagan two weeks ago provided enough political cover to support the resolution. Many accepted the leadership's contention that once the president signed the Lebanon resolution, it would establish a landmark precedent strengthening the hand of Congress in future foreign crises.

But whether Congress has established effective legislative restraints on Mr. Reagan is now a matter of dispute not only between Capitol Hill and the White House but within Congress as well.

For the last three weeks the administration has refused to be pinned down to accepting any limits on the 1973 War Powers Act. When Mr. Reagan wrote to the leaders last Tuesday pledging to seek congressional authority for "any substantial expansion in the number or role" of the marines in Lebanon, he tied that to the Lebanon Emergency Assistance Act for fiscal 1983, which ends Sunday, and not to the earlier legislation invoked by Congress.

For some, the underlying issue was Mr. Reagan's credibility. Uncertainty over the president's future course caused all but two Senate Democrats to vote against the measure. But Mr. O'Neill told the House, "I believe the president when he says he has no plans to change the peacekeeping role of our marines."

It will probably be months before the issue is settled in practice. Opponents of the Lebanon resolution say it lacks legal force, but supporters contend that as a practical political matter, Mr. Reagan will have to exercise restraint because Congress has pressed the issue.

"In a legal sense, it does not limit the president," said Representative Les Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat, one moderate who voted for the measure. "But as a practical political matter, it does have some limitations. He could decide to back Congress, but he would pay a price."

## Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala Threaten 'Force' Against Nicaragua

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Military commanders from El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala announced Monday they would take common action and were prepared to use force against leftist-ruled Nicaragua.

The decision was made at a meeting Saturday at a ranch near Guatemala City. It also was attended by Lieutenant General Paul F. Gorman, head of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama.

Although it did not mention Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government by name, the wording of a joint communiqué left no doubt of the target.

The military chiefs "reviewed the situation and conditions prevalent in the Central American region, in view of the environmental Marxist-Leninist threat against democracy and the Central American peoples' vocation for liberty," the statement said.

It said they agreed to revive the Central American Defense Council, an organization set up in 1963 at the urging of the United States to fight subversion in the region allegedly promoted by the Communist regime in Cuba.

The military leaders also decided to "jointly strengthen the isthmus's armies, using force, both to defend democracy and protect development," the communiqué said.

The Central American Defense Council had been inactive since a 1969 border war between Honduras and El Salvador.

Nicaragua, one of the original members when the country was ruled by the Somoza family, was not invited to Saturday's meeting. Costa Rica declined to attend, saying it has no army and is trying to keep from being involved in the conflict between the Sandinistas and their foes.

Cuba's official news agency, Prensa Latina, called the reaction of the council "a dangerous phoenix."

## Spy Intrigue Unfolds in Death of U.K. Banker in Moscow

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Shortly before 9 A.M. on June 17, Dennis G. Skinner, a 54-year-old British banker, was found dead after a fall to the sidewalk from his 12th-story apartment on Moscow's Leninsky Prospekt.

Accounts of the incident that circulated in the British community here at the time suggested it was a suicide, possibly related to loneliness and depression brought on by 15 years' work in Moscow.

But Sunday, a British couple living here disclosed to reporters that two days before his death Mr. Skinner approached them with a note that said he knew of a spy for the Soviet Union in the British Embassy and that his life was in danger. The existence of the note was then confirmed by sources at the embassy, who said it had been forwarded to authorities in England for presentation at the inquest into Mr. Skinner's death.

The couple who received the note about the purported spy, William and Valerie Cane, as well as other friends of Mr. Skinner, have offered other corroborative details, including an account of his discussions with embassy officials about the spy allegation. Embassy officials confirmed such discussions took place.

Questions about his death increased with the publication Saturday of a report in The Daily Express of London that said the British inquest into Mr. Skinner's death, opened and adjourned in July, would be resumed behind closed doors. The newspaper implied that the order to hold the hearing in camera had come from one of Britain's top security agencies, MI-5 or MI-6.

[A British Foreign Office spokesman, quoted by The Associated Press on Monday in London, said: "We are not aware of any interest of national security which would require the resumed hearing to be in camera." The spokesman, who declined to be identified, refused to elaborate on his statement.]

According to the accounts given Sunday, Mr. Skinner, on the eve of his death, about 20 hours after writing his note saying there was a spy in the embassy, had a lengthy meeting with David J. Ratford, the embassy's second-ranking official, and with John Burnett, its security chief.

Early the next morning, about two hours before his body was found, Mr. Skinner was said to have called Mr. Ratford at home, again speaking of fears for his life.

Mr. Skinner, who was the chief representative of the Midland Bank, one of Britain's largest financial institutions, precipitated the events that are now under investigation on the afternoon of June 15, when he arrived in a distraught state at the apartment of the Canes, a British couple living in the same building.

The couple said Sunday that Mr. Skinner handed Mrs. Cane a note saying he feared he would be arrested that evening by Soviet guards outside the British Embassy when he attended a reception. He asked that British officials be alerted to help him and added, according to the Canes' account, that he knew that there was "a spy in the embassy."

"Please do this for me or I'm a dead man," the banker added, according to the Canes.

Mr. Skinner was not arrested, and he discussed the matter with Mr. Burnett, the security officer, at the reception, according to Mr. Cane and another British business representative who was at the reception. Arrangements were made for him to spend the night with another member of the embassy staff, and he returned to the embassy the following morning for further talks with Mr. Ratford and Mr. Burnett.

According to an embassy source, the two officials suggested that he move up the date of his departure from Moscow on vacation, scheduled for June 20, but Mr. Skinner said that he thought it better not to arouse Soviet suspicions by changing his plans.

The banker's death followed within 24 hours.

His friends claim that a number of factors militate against the theory that Mr. Skinner was depressed and took his own life. They note that he had a ticket for his Moscow-London flight on June 20 and that he had spoken eagerly of his coming vacation with his Russian-born wife and the couple's two children, who were living in Britain.

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# In Sind, Landowners and Peasants Unite Against Zia's Rule

By William J. Eaton  
Los Angeles Times Service

HALA, Pakistan — In the blistering hot back country of turbulent Sind province, the spirit of resistance to the martial-law regime of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq seems to be as tough and hardy as desert cactus.

Only a few miles north of Hala, the worst outbreak of violence since protests against General Zia began in mid-August occurred last week when government troops opened fire on demonstrators blocking the main highway.

The government acknowledged eight dead, including a Pakistani Army officer and seven civilians. Privately, however, one official said that the death toll was at least 18, and opposition sources put the number at 40.

Rural Sind has been basically unchanged for centuries, with wealthy land-owning families exerting semi-feudal authority over the peasants who work their fields. Now, landlords and peasants have united against military rule.

Government officials say that the landlords, resentful of martial-law inroads into their traditional powers, have financed the protest activities initiated by the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, a coalition of nine banned political parties.

It has been the small towns, not Karachi, the provincial capital, that have provided the impetus for the demonstrations, and the protests have surprised many people with their intensity and duration.

In Hala, about 100 miles (162 kilometers) northeast of Karachi, the black, red and green flag of the banned Pakistan Peoples' Party, the main force behind the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, flies from stores and homes in defiance of military orders. A boycott of local elections was a complete success.

There were no candidates at all for the 20 seats on the town committee.

Schools have been closed, weekly demonstrations are held despite a ban and the people of Hala are preparing to withhold their taxes as another gesture of disobedience.

The protest erupted in Hala, as did others elsewhere

in the province, after General Zia announced that martial law would continue for 18 months until national elections are scheduled under new rules laid down by the general.

Sind government officials, who seemed reluctant to discuss the weeks of confrontations, contend that the province is peaceful, with only isolated protests. But whatever tranquility there is has its price.

Armed members of the Frontier Constabulary — all Pushtuns from the far north of Pakistan — had been sent down to enforce martial law. Often, in a show of contempt, the people of Hala turned their backs on the Pushtuns.

The local police, who have shown sympathy with the protest, are no longer armed with rifles or revolvers but carry only steel-tipped bamboo canes.

The prime mover behind the resistance to martial law in Hala appears to be Mohammed Amin Fahim Makhdoo, 44, the eldest son of a wealthy land-owning family whose roots in Sind go back 600 years.

In a darkened room inside a high-walled compound, Mr. Makhdoo said quietly, "The agitation is going very well and it's going to be successful."

A former close associate of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was executed, Mr. Makhdoo has a younger brother who has been in prison four times for breaking military law forbidding political activity. "We pay the army to guard the country, not to control us," Mr. Makhdoo said.

A shopkeeper in Hala, Mohammed Yusuf, spoke with more outrage. "We are in prison," he declared in a near shout. "Zia is a very cruel man."

Across the Indus River in Dadu, where General Zia's motorcade was stoned on a recent visit, the army was much in evidence. Truckloads of troops patrolled the dirt street, automatic weapons at the ready although there was no sign of trouble.

Opponents of the regime said about 1,000 prisoners arrested for political activity were confined at the jail just outside Dadu.

The crackdown did not seem to have broken the spirit of resistance, however. A medical student who asked to be identified only as Zulfikar said: "The protests are not over. They are increasing day by day."

## Jordan Reported Ready To Resume Arafat Talks

By Eric Pace

New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Jordan is prepared to hold new discussions with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to work out a common approach toward a Middle East settlement, but only under certain conditions, according to Arab and Western diplomats.

Jordan's most detailed condition, they said, was that any efforts pick up essentially where they left off in April, when talks on a common Jordanian-PLO approach toward Arab-Israeli negotiations broke down. The government here has made no formal statement on the matter and has been reluctant to discuss it in recent months.

The main basis for the contacts last spring was President Ronald Reagan's Middle East proposal of last year and the plan framed at a meeting of Arab leaders in September 1982 in Fez, Morocco, diplomats said.

The Arab and Western diplomats reported a great sense of concern and growing pessimism within the Jordanian government, a feeling that time is working against a comprehensive Middle East solution.

That feeling arose largely because Israel has continued to set up Jewish settlements in the West Bank, they said.

The diplomats said another Jordanian condition for talks was that

Mr. Arafat be willing to follow a political, or nonmilitary, path toward a Middle East settlement.

Arab diplomats said that King Hussein had sent two cabinet ministers to visit Mr. Arafat in August in Tunis to find out his position.

Mr. Arafat made no reply because he was preoccupied with internal dissension in the PLO, they said.

They said the Jordanians had made a second approach to Mr. Arafat in September, at a UN conference on Palestine in Geneva, and again received no reply.

Well-placed Jordanians and Western diplomats emphasized that Hussein did not want to engage in broad talks on Middle East peace without the support of the Palestinians and other Arabs.

Jordanian official sources said last week that the Reagan proposal was "the only existing lead toward the creation of a process."

But the protracted Lebanese crisis has undermined Washington's credibility in Middle East politics, they said.

They noted that United States had not persuaded Israel to pull its troops out of Lebanon, although, they said, Mr. Reagan promised Hussein last December that this would be done by March.

In addition, Jordan resented the Reagan administration's failure to stop Israel adding settlements in the West Bank, the sources said.

## Reagan Trip to Philippines, 2 Other Nations Is Delayed

(Continued from Page 1)

come up with a satisfactory explanation of the murder of Mr. Aquino.

In addition to safety considerations, officials said, White House political advisers were also concerned that Congress would object to what would appear to be an embrace of the Marcos regime.

One official said Monday that the trip would have "aggravated tensions" in Congress, where Representative Stephen J. Solarz, a New York Democrat, and 42 other House members and Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, and nine other senators had introduced resolutions calling upon Mr. Reagan not to go to the Philippines.

Concession by Marcos

In a conciliatory gesture, Mr. Marcos said Monday he would stop using riot police against dem-

onstrators in the Makati financial district of Manila, The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Marcos appealed to businessmen to set aside their differences with the government, but rejected demands that he resign and call new elections, saying that would plunge the nation into "bitter political fighting."

He met for a second day with businessmen, many of whom have joined anti-government protests since Mr. Aquino's assassination. At the meeting at the presidential palace, Mr. Marcos said he "would desist until further notice" from deploying riot troops or police in the business district.

Riot police have broken up some demonstrations in the financial district by lobbing tear gas, beating protesters with clubs and firing pistols into the air. Twelve persons have died and 100 have been injured in other demonstrations since Mr. Aquino was slain.



PAPAL MEETING — U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had a private audience with Pope John Paul II on Monday at the Vatican. At a news conference later in Rome, Mr. Weinberger said that the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe might be "the only thing" to bring about a change in the Soviet negotiating stance.

## Sweeping Bill on Crime Pushed in U.S. Senate

By Leslie Maitland Werner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After more than a decade of delay in efforts to amend key aspects of federal criminal law, Congress is now working toward enacting several measures that could have a major impact on the way defendants are prosecuted and sentenced in the federal courts.

The Reagan administration is strongly backing the package of legislation and has participated in an unusual bipartisan agreement in the Senate that seems to guarantee speedy passage of many of the proposals there.

In the House, the situation is far more complicated, although Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr., the New Jersey Democrat who is chairman of the Judiciary Committee, says there will be some action there, too, although perhaps not until next year.

Among the proposed changes are:

- Uniform sentencing and the elimination of parole.
- Making a defendant's potential danger to society a factor in setting bail.
- Putting the burden of proof on defendants in the insanity defense.

"You can go back many years before you'd find such an effort to

enact serious crime legislation," said Deputy Attorney General Edward C. Schmults. "I think it will pass the Senate by an overwhelming vote. The House can't just sit there and do nothing."

According to Associate Attorney General D. Lowell Jensen, the package includes more than 40 measures, some of which were originally envisioned as part of a complete revision of the Federal Criminal Code, attempted through the 1970s and then abandoned as unachievable in Congress.

The bipartisan agreement that has advanced action in the Senate resulted from an understanding among the administration and four key senators on the Judiciary Committee: Republicans Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the chairman, and Paul Laxalt of Nevada and Democrats Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

According to Robert McConnell, assistant attorney general for legislative affairs, the accord put together "noncontroversial" measures in a "core bill," which is expected to win Senate passage this year. The "controversial" items have been written as separate bills, alleviating opposition to the larger, more important package.

## Russia Details Objections To Reagan's Missile Plan

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union, in a point-by-point rejection of President Ronald Reagan's latest arms proposal, says it provides "not the slightest step forward."

An editorial in Tuesday's issue of Pravda, released in advance by Tass, reiterated the Kremlin charge that the proposal was a "propaganda maneuver." It said the United States was only going through the motions of bargaining at Geneva to ensure support in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the deployment of new medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

The editorial also repeated the Soviet insistence that any agreement in the talks to limit medium-range missiles must include the scrapping of the NATO deployment plan and also must take into account the 162 British and French nuclear rockets.

Another commentary, issued by the Novosti news agency, said that since the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe could hit targets on Soviet territory, the Soviet government might be forced to enlarge its strategic arsenal that could hit the United States.

NATO plans to begin deploying 572 Pershing-2 and Tomahawk cruise missiles in Western Europe in December unless the United States and the Soviet Union agree on limits for Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

Mr. Reagan told the United Nations General Assembly last week that if the Russians agreed to reductions and limits in their medium-range missiles, the United States would not match the entire Soviet global deployment with U.S. missiles in Europe. But he said the United States would retain the right to deploy missiles elsewhere.

Terming this unacceptable, Pravda said the United States had reserved "the right" to deploy, in addition to the already existing American forward-based nuclear systems both in Europe and in Asia, as many new medium-range missiles as the U.S.S.R. has in its entire territory.

Mr. Reagan also said the United States would consider ways to take into account the Soviet desire to set limits on bombers as well as on missiles.

Pravda, however, said the United States "immediately hedged this readiness with a number of conditions that are absolutely unacceptable to the U.S.S.R."

Mr. Reagan's third point said the United States, in reducing its new missiles to agreed limits, would reduce the Pershing-2s, which the Russians fear most because of their speed, as well as the cruise missiles.

Pravda's rejection of this point

said, "Leaving aside the fact that this position is rooted in the self-same, absolutely unacceptable premise that the U.S.S.R. should reduce its missiles while the United States will deploy its own, rather vague formulas are being used here giving the United States the free hand in determining the number of Pershing-2 missiles it would like to deploy in Western Europe."

Stalemate Blamed on U.S.

Blaming the United States, Viktor P. Karpov, the chief Soviet negotiator at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, said Monday that there had been no progress in more than a year of negotiations, Reuters reported from Geneva.

Reagan Changing Stance

Members of Congress said Monday that Mr. Reagan would announce new U.S. proposals Tuesday for reducing long-range missiles, Reuters reported from Washington.

Senator Charles H. Percy, an Illinois Republican and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the new proposals would require the United States and the Soviet Union to destroy a specified number of older weapons for each new weapon built.

## Suspect in Deaths Of Bankers Kills Self, Sheriff Says

The Associated Press

PADUCAH, Texas — James L. Jenkins, wanted for the ambush slayings of two Minnesota bankers, has shot himself to death, according to a Texas sheriff. His son, who had turned himself in, led authorities to the spot where the body was found.

Mr. Jenkins and his son Steven, 18, had been the objects of a five-state search since the bodies of the two bank officers were found Thursday on a vacant farm near Ruthlin in southwestern Minnesota. Authorities said the victims, Rudy Blythe and Deems Thulin, had been shot to death.

The bank had foreclosed on Mr. Jenkins's farm four years ago, and Steven Jenkins said his father held a grudge that might have prompted him to shoot the bankers, Cottle County Sheriff Frank Taylor said.

Authorities found the body of Mr. Jenkins, 46, Sunday night north of Paducah on a dirt road near an abandoned farmhouse, Mr. Taylor said. He said Steven Jenkins had come to his office saying that his father was threatening to kill himself.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### British Labor Party Drops EC Plank

BRIGHTON, England (AP) — Britain's Labor Party, blaming itself for its June election trouncing, voted Monday to drop its insistence on withdrawal from the European Community, a key plank in its platform.

The move was an early victory for the party's new leader, Neil Kinnock, who was elected Sunday as what some commentators called Labor's "last hope" of revival.

The conference also voted to uphold the expulsion of five leaders of a pro-Marxist pressure group called the Militant Tendency. "The idea of Marxism is still very strong within the Labor Party and we will fight this decision," said Peter Taaffe, head of the editorial board of the group's newspaper.

### Explosives Found in Ulster Prison

LONDON, Northern Ireland (AP) — Security forces found explosives hidden in a top-security prison near Londonderry on Monday after guards staged a two-hour protest over the escape of 38 Irish Republican Army guerrillas in Belfast, a government spokesman said.

A spokesman for Britain's Northern Ireland Office said four ounces (113 grams) of gelignite, a commercial blasting explosive, was found in a cellblock of Magilligan Prison. Security forces said the explosives could have caused heavy damage to the prison, which houses 430 inmates, including many convicted terrorists.

Earlier, guards at Magilligan staged a sit-in to draw attention to their allegations of lax security and staff cutbacks. They said they feared a repeat of the Sept. 25 breakout at the Maze prison in Belfast, in which the 38 guerrillas shot their way to freedom, killing one guard and wounding six. Nineteen escapees were still at large Monday night.

### China Says U.K. Warns on Hong Kong

BEIJING (AP) — The Chinese news agency Monday accused a British official of threatening "unpleasantness" in Hong Kong if talks on the colony's future are unsuccessful.

It said that in a news conference in Hong Kong last Wednesday, Richard Luce, Britain's minister for the colony's affairs, "made a threat" by saying that if the Chinese-British talks failed to find a successful solution, "there will be turbulence, there will be suffering."

China has said it intends to reassert its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, when Britain's lease on the New Territories, more than 90 percent of the colony's land area, expires. Britain and China have been holding talks on how to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. The next round of talks is scheduled for Oct. 19-20 in Beijing.

### U.S. High Court Backs Anti-Gun Law

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Supreme Court left intact on Monday rulings that citizens have no constitutional right to keep a handgun in the home, pleasing gun-control advocates and possibly opening the way for more local gun laws in the United States.

The justices, without comment, rejected challenges to a Morton Grove, Illinois, ordinance outlawing the possession of handguns. A federal trial judge, later supported by the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, ruled that the ban on "any handgun unless the same has been rendered permanently inoperative" does not violate the Constitution.

The original decision relied heavily on a 1939 Supreme Court ruling interpreted as meaning that the Second Amendment right to "keep and bear arms" extends only to those weapons a militia might need. The appeals court said it did not even have to reach that conclusion, however, because the amendment is not a limitation on the powers of state or local governments — only on Congress.

### Pilots Predict Continental Will Close

HOUSTON (UPI) — Striking members of the Air Line Pilots Association said Monday that Continental Airlines, which has severely curtailed its domestic schedule, probably would not be flying much longer.

A spokesman for the pilots, Gary Thomas, said Continental would run afoul of regulations restricting pilots to 30 hours in the air per week. The airline suspended domestic flights Sept. 24 when it filed for reorganization under federal bankruptcy laws. Last week it resumed about one-fourth of its flights with a third of its employees, called back from layoffs at reduced pay and increased working hours.

A Continental spokesman said the airline did not intend to cut back flights and, in fact, planned to expand its schedule. He said the airline needed only 350 pilots to maintain its present service to 25 cities.

### For the Record

The Ariane rocket will not be launched Oct. 11 because of problems in preparing the Intelsat-7 communications satellite, which the rocket was to carry, the European Space Agency said Monday in Paris. (AP)

Striking teachers in Chicago, who are seeking a new wage agreement, set up picket lines Monday while administrators in the third largest U.S. school district worked out alternative activities for 420,000 students. (AP)

Mount Oyama volcano erupted Monday for the first time in 21 years, forcing the evacuation of thousands of people from the Pacific island of Miyakejima, south of Tokyo, Japan's Maritime Safety Agency reported. (UPI)

A mortar shell exploded Monday at West German military exercises in Minsingen, killing two officers and injuring 15 spectators, including a parliamentary deputy, Fritz Wittmann, military officials said. (AP)

### Correction

All Along, winner of Sunday's Prix de l'Aurore de Triomphe horse race in Paris, went off at track odds of 17-1, not 37-1, as stated in the Herald Tribune of Oct. 3 on the basis of an erroneous report from United Press International. The dispatch also incorrectly reported All Along's winnings, which were \$312,500 from a gross purse of \$665,000.

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مركز التمويل







# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The World and Africa

At the World Bank's annual meeting last week, its president, A.W. Clausen, chided his shareholders — the world's governments — for their hesitations. The world, and in particular the World Bank, knows a lot about successful techniques for raising standards of living in the Third World. "What is lacking," Mr. Clausen said, "is a firm commitment on the part of the international community to act while the window of opportunity is still open to us."

There is a division of labor between the World Bank and its neighbor across 19th Street NW, the International Monetary Fund. The IMF deals with countries' short-term troubles with foreign payments. The World Bank is mainly concerned with economic growth in the longer term. At their joint meetings in Washington, most of the concern was devoted to the IMF because of the anxiety over Latin American debts. But the World Bank correctly notes that those debts will be manageable only if Latin American economies expand rapidly and steadily.

The Latin countries are getting a great deal of uneasy attention, but Mr. Clausen observed that they are far from the least fortunate cases. He spoke of sub-Saharan Africa, the only large region in the world where incomes per capita have actually fallen during the past decade. It is quite true that many of the African

countries got entangled with policies of subsidy and regulation that have depressed their growth. Those policies have sometimes been cited in the United States as good reasons for cutting back aid to poor countries or, for that matter, support for the World Bank. But it is worth noting that the bank itself has been the most effective of the foreign critics of those self-defeating policies, and that with its encouragement many of the African countries in the past couple of years have begun to move in more promising directions.

Meanwhile, the world's rich nations are debating whether to reduce their contributions to the International Development Association, the World Bank affiliate that provides low-interest loans to the most desperately poor of nations. The richest of all the world's countries, the United States, is doggedly holding out for the lowest possible compromise on grounds that it cannot afford more.

How effective is aid to the very poor? Mr. Clausen points out that since the IDA went into business more than two decades ago, 27 of the nations to which it made loans have risen in economic strength to a point at which they are no longer eligible for them. Some are well up in the middle-income class of countries and have themselves become IDA contributors.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Keep the United Nations

Americans are periodically reminded by their politicians that a bunch of foreigners are on the loose in New York. Daring to call themselves the United Nations, these strangers insult American hospitality by refusing to think like Americans. So Mayor Koch calls the UN a "cesspool," and Idaho's Senator Steven Symms thunders, "Taxpayers are sick and tired of playing host to our enemies and critics."

On that note, the Senate voted 66-23 to withhold a fourth of America's annual dues of \$363 million and to reduce the payment to \$200 million over four years. If the House were to concur, the United States could lose its General Assembly vote once it fell two years behind. If it defaults, that might inspire efforts to transfer the UN to Geneva or Vienna.

So what? Why not bid adieu to what Mr. Koch calls a "monument to hypocrisy?" In the first place, a great many nations send their ablest spokesmen to the General Assembly. Does anyone sanely believe that the United States and New York are the worse for that? And what is wrong with exposing the world's diplomats to the pluralism and, yes, the dissidence that sets America apart?

There are deeper reasons. Mr. Reagan stated once to the scorned General Assembly: "The

UN at its best can help us transcend fear and violence and can act as an enormous force for peace and prosperity." There is no other forum for addressing the turbulence of an imperfect globe. The UN Charter, which Americans crucially shaped, is no more invalidated by unpunished violations than is the criminal code by unpunished murders.

Only those who ignore history would join in the intertemporal piety against the United Nations. It was brought to New York by a generation that well understood the appalling consequences of American isolationism, always justified by the "evil" and "hypocrisy" of the rest of the world. To send the United Nations packing for those reasons would be to yield to the escapism that always lurks just beneath the surface of American diplomacy.

Mr. Reagan carelessly encouraged this dark strain in the Senate when he concurred in a foolish outburst by one of his UN delegates. He needs now to remind Congress of his better second thoughts. It was the Soviet Union that began the practice of withholding funds from the UN, to protest some peacekeeping operations. The Senate and even Ed Koch, we suspect, were rightly indignant.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Keynes Has Returned

International finance is a more amusing subject than you might think. For connoisseurs, one of the better moments of the annual International Monetary Fund meetings was in a preparatory session a few days ago. The subject was the huge American budget deficit and its effects abroad. The U.S. secretary of the Treasury, Donald T. Regan, was defending the size of the deficit with the argument that any tax increase to reduce it might kill the economy's recovery from the recession. The rebuttal came from Jacques Delors, the finance minister in France's Socialist government, who vigorously reproached Mr. Regan for his excessive reliance on Keynesian policy.

The particularly comic thing is that Mr. Delors is right. There has been a remarkable turnaround at the Treasury. One of the horses on which the Reagan administration rode to Washington three years ago was named Anti-Keynes. Mr. Regan seems to have fallen off.

Originally the administration was full of grave warnings that America had followed Lord Keynes much too far and had depended too long on his prescriptions of deficit spending to keep the economy growing. Those deficits were dangerously inflationary, as the Reagan administration correctly argued in its earlier, anti-Keynesian phase. Too much

Keynes had skewed the economy away from savings and investment, it said. What the country needed was balanced budgets, thrift and more business investment.

That is all past now. What actually arrived were a grossly overdone tax cut, rising deficits with continued high interest rates, and the recession. Now the administration — in its post-anti-Keynesian phase — is anxiously counting on those deficits to pump up consumer spending and keep the recovery going at least through the election next year.

But beyond all the comedy there is occasionally a serious side as well to international finance. The Europeans and the Japanese, not to mention the poor countries, are deeply uneasy about the high interest rates that result from the American deficits. Because American interest rates are high, the European and Japanese governments have to keep their rates much higher than they wish in order to keep the United States from sucking capital out of their economies even faster. Because their interest rates are abnormally high, they have to run very large fiscal deficits to keep from sliding back into recession.

You don't have to be a Socialist to think that's a formula for trouble.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Idealists on Trial in Poland

Leading members of the Workers' Defense Committee (KOR) in Poland are, it is confirmed, to go on trial, charged with "plotting against the fundamental interests of the state." Under Article 125 of the Polish penal code they face sentences of between five years' hard labor and death. There is something overwhelmingly depressing about the prospect of KOR leaders facing such brutal charges when they are so isolated and so vulnerable.

KOR was never a mass movement of working people. It was a tiny movement of intel-

lectuals. The purpose of the planned "treason" trials is to prove that a tiny group of dissident intellectuals hijacked a legitimate protest movement of simple working people and turned it into something — in communist terms — far more subversive.

Such an analysis is an insult both to the 10 million Poles who signed up with Solidarity and to the few dozen intellectuals who made up KOR. It is an attempt to play the game of splitting those who earn a living by thinking from those who earn by using their hands.

—The Guardian (London).

## FROM OUR OCT. 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Settlement in Rhodesia

ADEN — It is likely that in the near future the British South Africa Company will be making favorable proposals to induce settlers to take up property in Rhodesia. This company decided to send out Robert Wallace, professor of agriculture and rural economy at Edinburgh University, to make a thorough investigation and report. "In my opinion," Prof. Wallace said, "the future prosperity of the country lies in stock raising. I propose that a scheme should be initiated whereby selected plots of land, covering six thousand acres, should be disposed of. A portion of this land should be presented free to settlers, and the balance of the land paid for at a fixed rate, after which the property would belong to the settler."

### 1933: Einstein on Germany

LONDON — Tremendous enthusiasm from a huge audience greeted Prof. Albert Einstein when he spoke in Albert Hall (on Oct. 3) in support of individual freedom. The meeting was held to raise funds for relief of Jewish students, university teachers and scientists who have fled Germany since the advent of the Hitler regime. Prof. Einstein said, "It cannot be my task today to act as a judge of conduct of a nation which for many years considered me as her own. Perhaps it is an idle task to judge in times when action counts. Today questions which concern us are how can we save mankind and its spiritual acquisitions of which we are the heirs? How can we save Europe from a new disaster?"



## Maybe Andropov, Too, Believes His Own Rhetoric

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON — It is widely believed in the United States that words matter little in Marxist-Leninist societies, since communist discourse often employs the most vituperative language, especially toward capitalist nations. But that is a misconception. Language is inordinately important in communist states, where dogma and doctrine of ten represent the sole legitimizing claim for the control of power.

From a Soviet perspective, it is by no means surprising that Yuri Andropov has replied in vindictive terms to the scathing language that has been directed at the Kremlin by President Reagan since the tragic Soviet destruction of the South Korean airliner with 269 persons aboard.

Mr. Reagan has also declared, albeit ruefully, that nuclear imperatives transcend all else, compelling dialogue with the Soviet Union in the search for mutual survival. Mr. Andropov has been impelled to the same conclusion, all the while declaring — and probably even believing — that it is the Soviet Union, not the United States, which is the aggrieved, innocent party.

In a world that has become inured to furious verbiage, the extraordinary language employed by the two leaders has registered inadequately for

those who have not read the full texts. The bitter words have scorched the air in both capitals, and only subsequent events will reveal the durability of the rhetorical wounds.

The level of personal attack on an American president in Mr. Andropov's scathing Sept. 28 statement has not been equaled by a Soviet leader since the days of Nikita Khrushchev. Still, it should be noted that Mr. Andropov was delivering, in effect, a cumulative response, ranging over remarks made by Mr. Reagan since he first took office to the effect that Soviet leaders "reserve unto themselves the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat."

In ridiculing what he decried as the "grandiloquent speech" by Mr. Reagan two days earlier before the United Nations, Mr. Andropov sought to turn back on Mr. Reagan his numerous assaults on the Soviet Union since the airliner tragedy.

With "the tone being set by the president of the United States himself," Mr. Andropov said, "one must say bluntly: It is an unattractive sight when, with a view to smearing the Soviet people, leaders of such a country as the United States resort to what almost amounts to obscenities."

Harking back to what he called Mr. Reagan's proclaimed crusade against socialism as a social system — and, by implication, to such Reagan charges as his March 8, 1983, speech labeling the Soviet Union "the focus of evil in the modern world" and "an evil empire" — Mr. Andropov said indignantly: "The transference of ideological conflict to the sphere of relations among states... is simply absurd and inadmissible at present, in the nuclear age."

To Western ears that sounds like a strange claim from a man who last June called on the Soviet Communist Party apparatus to redouble its efforts in "ideological, educational and propaganda work." This is a time, Mr. Andropov said then, "marked by a confrontation, unprecedented in the entire postwar period by its intensity and sharpness, between two diametrically opposite world outlooks, the two political courses of socialism and imperialism. A struggle is going on for the minds and hearts of billions of people in the world."

How do Soviet spokesmen reconcile such storm-the-barricades language with Mr. Andropov's wounded cry that it is the United States that has breached the norms of ideologi-

cal cross fire? It is the Soviet contention that ideological warfare should be carried on only at "the party level," not at "the state level."

Mr. Andropov, of course, was not simply seeking to balance off his version of the rhetorical record. His objective — like Mr. Reagan's — is to show the nations in between the two superpowers who is the champion of peace and who the threat to peace. In this struggle for credibility, the shooting down of the airliner, and the U.S. exploitation of Soviet blame, has undoubtedly produced a propaganda triumph for America. The American version of events has easily overwhelmed the Soviet Union's contention that it was the victim of deliberate American entrapment to portray it as indeed an "evil empire."

Yet, difficult as it may be to accept that the Soviet leadership believes its own claim, many U.S. specialists on the Soviet Union think the odds are that the men in the Kremlin probably do believe that. One compelling reason is that otherwise they would be obliged to accept the alternative: The Soviet Union either was grossly stupid or it was guilty of what the United States charges — inhuman behavior. No national leader could be comfortable with such alternatives.

The Washington Post.

## Forty Sovereign Borrowers in Trouble

By R.D. Muldoon

The writer is prime minister of New Zealand and a former chairman of the board of governors of the International Monetary Fund.

be a continuation of these crises until we get a major default that could lead to the collapse of one or more international banks, a rescue operation by the Federal Reserve or some other central bank, but also a total loss of confidence in the international trade and payments system, with all that means for a return to the disastrous events of the 1930s.

I am not being alarmist. These views are shared by leaders and finance ministers of the overwhelming majority of the nations of the world, who have promoted resolution after resolution in international forums during the past year or so, only to find that whatever veto may be available is applied by the representatives of the United States and some of the affluent industrial countries of Europe.

Congressmen are opposed to "bailing out the banks." The same congressmen would run to the Federal Reserve or the Reagan administration on behalf of constituents if those banks failed and put in jeopardy either the shareholdings or deposits of those all-powerful constituents.

What we are talking about is not just a rescue operation for the benefit of the people of the poorer and middle-income countries. What we are talking about is that much maligned term "enlightened self-interest."

Economic instability leads inevitably to politi-

cal instability and, in so many parts of the world, political instability leads to strategic instability. I could give chapter and verse for this.

Let me give just one example. In Mauritius, economic instability led to political instability and, under a democratic system, the election, in a landslide, of a Marxist government. That government demanded the return of Diego Garcia, an island many hundreds of miles away from Mauritius, which earlier had been made available to the United States as its major strategic base in the Indian Ocean.

In just a week, a flashpoint had been created for a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in one of the most vital strategic areas in the world.

Can the Mexican economic crisis be permitted by Washington to erupt into a political crisis that sees an anti-U.S. regime come to power?

Surely it is much easier to recognize an interdependent world and bring the world community together in a new Bretton Woods-type conference to consider feasible proposals that have already been widely discussed — for example, greater symmetry in balance-of-payments adjustment, wider use of special drawing rights — and to move gradually over the medium and long term toward a solution of the structural problems that are with us whether we like it or not.

New Zealand and America have been friends in war and peace. I admire the leaders of the present administration and can only hope they will finally see the realities of a dangerous situation, apply common sense and act accordingly.

The New York Times.

## Why the President Boycotts the Fête

By William G. Andrews

PARIS — Today is the 25th anniversary of the birth of the Fifth French Republic. On Oct. 4, 1958, Michel Debré, who was *garde des sceaux* in the de Gaulle government and principal author of the new constitution, affixed the seal of the state to the official leather-bound parchment original, thereby promulgating it. In a brief ceremony he expressed the wish that it "have a long life and great success." Few impartial observers expected that to happen.

Yet today, at the Paris city hall, Mr. Debré gives the keynote speech at a silver anniversary celebration for a regime that has survived longer than any but the absolute monarchy and the Third Republic (1875-1940), neither of which had a real constitution. Nor did the Third Republic have the broad popular support that has sustained the Fifth Republic.

The reasons for the initial skepticism are clear. The constitution was produced in a crisis atmosphere and seemed tailor-made for Charles de Gaulle's heroic figure. When the Algerian war ended, it was thought, the old party leaders would drive him from office, as they had in 1946, and abandon his constitution.

That nearly happened in 1962. The Algerian war did end. The party leaders did overturn de Gaulle's government. But, instead of quitting, he gave his regime new life and strength by enacting through popular referendum a constitutional amendment for direct election of the president.

Since then the regime has survived de Gaulle's resignation in 1969, the death of his Gaullist successor, Georges Pompidou, in 1974 and the victory of its early opponents in 1981. The left in power has made no move to amend the constitution and seems unlikely to do so. It governs France with no appreciable differ-

ence, constitutionally speaking, from its conservative predecessors.

Neither the 1981 election of a Socialist president, at a time when a conservative National Assembly had two years of its term remaining, nor the current debate on whether to amend the military coup d'état. Later he became a trenchant critic of the executive power he said the text conferred. When the presidency came within his grasp, his attitude changed again. The institutions of the Fifth Republic, he has said, "were not made for me, but they fit me well."

By the time Mr. Mitterrand was elected president, those institutions were entrenched too solidly and were too popular to be replaced or even altered significantly. Besides, the executive authority that he had counted on to promote his policies.

Still, the constitution that he and his associates accept in practice remains abhorrent as a symbol. It reminds them of de Gaulle's return to power in 1958, which they still regard as illegitimate. Thus, the national authorities are doing nothing that might seem to commemorate that event.

So today brings a curious spectacle. Paris, which played no role in the founding of the Fifth Republic, is holding the only official observance of its silver anniversary. And the ceremony is being boycotted by the leaders of the nation, who are the principal current beneficiaries of the authority it confers.

The writer teaches political science and journalism at the State University of New York in Brockport. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### In Praise of Reagan

As a regular reader, I am sorry to report to you my great dissatisfaction with the political direction you have been taking recently. The Western world is all in the same boat and lucky to have finally found reliable leadership in President Reagan. Why are you only criticizing him and never giving him credit? How is it possible that a man who has had so much success is never right?

WOLFGANG OFFENHEIMER, Ascona, Switzerland.

### Pro-Israeli Bias

Regarding "Past-Begin Israel: Voice Could Ratify the Legacy" (IHT, Sept. 17) by William Safire: It is perhaps natural to expect a heavily pro-Israeli bias among your

chosen syndicated columnists. However, even you should draw the line at printing such militant, expansionist Zionist views as those of Mr. Safire in this article. He advocates a ruthless policy of annexing what is left of Palestinian land and human rights.

G. FANSHAW, Slough, England.

### Viewing West Germany

Misrepresentation of German affairs has been puzzling in the International Herald Tribune now and then, as when the West German peace movement is described as anti-American. That description is incorrect and serves only the purpose of hawkish East and West.

WILHELM WOLFF, Tübingen, West Germany.











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## COMMODITIES

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

### 8th Birthday of Ginnie Mae Futures Is Not a Happy One for Many Traders

NEW YORK — Next Friday will mark the eighth anniversary of the Ginnie Mae futures, a date that many hedgers and traders would like to forget. The main reason: This pioneer financial contract encouraged excessive deliveries of the underlying instruments at prices disadvantageous to the buyer.

Another reason is that even experienced bankers and others who use the Government National Mortgage Association pass-through certificates did not fully understand them, and this was reflected in their trading activities.

Later this month, the Chicago Board of Trade is to introduce a new Ginnie Mae futures contract that it hopes will correct the defects in the current one, which will be allowed to run off. The exchange also plans to start trading Ginnie Mae options.

Basically, Ginnie Maes are created when grantors of mortgages package them into units of \$100,000 or more and sell them to the quasi-governmental agency. The mortgage lender receives a point or so above the rate that homeowners pay and then can use the proceeds to grant fresh mortgages.

The bank processes the homeowners' monthly mortgage payments for a fee. Ginnie Mae deposits the package of mortgages with a bank and issues certificates on them, which it then sells to investors, many of whom are attracted by the monthly interest paid on these instruments. The agency uses the proceeds from the sale of the certificates to buy more mortgages from banks and other lenders.

When the Chicago exchange opened its Ginnie Mae futures market it hoped to provide a means whereby holders of these certificates would be able to hedge them against adverse interest-rate moves. It did not quite work that way because of the sharp rises and declines in interest rates.

Exactly what went wrong was described the other day by a man who spent five years working on the futures: Richard L. Sandor, now senior vice president of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. and a former professor of economics at the University of California at Berkeley.

"The initial contract was a pioneering effort," he said. "We tried to turn a wasting asset, the self-liquidating mortgage, into a permanent asset, one without declining principal. After all, when you buy a mortgage you don't know if it will last one year or 30."

But when the Chicago Board introduced its extraordinarily successful Treasury bond futures soon after, it provided interest-rate hedgers with a firm long-term contract and trading in Ginnie Maes began declining. Last week, for example, the daily volume in T-bond futures averaged 50,000 contracts, compared with 3,000 for Ginnie Maes.

"What really hurt the Ginnie Mae futures was the sharp rise in home mortgage rates a few years ago," Mr. Sandor said. "This caused the prices of older certificates to plunge. Those who had sold the futures short would buy the high-coupon, low-price certificates and deliver them against their contracts. These excessive deliveries frightened away hedgers and traders who had no interest in receiving the paper, especially at such prices."

Worse still, when mortgage interest rates began to decline last year, home owners quickly began refinancing them at lower rates, thus shortening the maturities on the certificates investors had bought.

The new Ginnie Mae futures will seek to stabilize yields and terms for hedgers and traders by basing the certificates' rates on an average of the last six months before the delivery date, among other technical improvements.

"It should revive the Ginnie Mae futures market," Mr. Sandor said. "Also, there is a need for this market because there are now \$120 billion of home mortgages outstanding, compared with the \$20 billion when we started in 1975."

John M. Blin, a partner in Shaktin Investing Inc., a major Chicago broker-dealer, and another architect of several financial futures, said: "What the mortgage lenders often overlook is that the home owner itself holds a 'put' option to deliver the debt instrument to them. In New York, mortgages can repay their debt after a year without any prepayment penalty. Other states either have shorter periods or none at all."

Thus, Mr. Blin said, the mortgage lenders should have a "call" option to protect themselves against having the interest yield on their loan portfolios shrink.

The best hedge or insurance against this will be the Ginnie Mae options, he said, "because investors hedging portfolios in futures are subject to daily mark-to-market rules."

He added: "It is small comfort to a mortgage-portfolio manager if the value of the certificates in the vault appreciates while the price of the futures declines and provokes margin calls for more cash. The options buyer's only exposure is the premium cost, which to a hedger is like buying insurance with a deductible clause."

New York Times Service

## N.Y. Stocks Decline on Rate Fears

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange eased Monday as a late rally attempt fell short. It was the fifth consecutive session in which the market lost ground amid investor uncertainty about interest rates and Federal Reserve policy.

Gold- and silver-mining issues were big losers as bullion fell below the critical \$400-an-ounce level. But IBM rose and takeover possibilities sparked some buying action.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 10 points at the outset after losing 7.01 Friday, shed 1.33 to 1,231.30. It has fallen 29.47 points since hitting a record 1,260.77 on Sept. 26, the longest losing streak since it slidded 55.69 from July 27 to Aug. 2.

Declines topped advances 935-667 among the 1,962 issues traded. Volume totaled 77.2 million shares, up a bit from the 70.9 million traded Friday.

"The market picked up several times when investors replaced shares they sold short," said Trude Latimer of Evans & Co. "But there was no follow through because institutions were not anxious to buy yet."

Early selling was sparked by the Federal Reserve's money-supply report late Friday that showed a larger-than-expected \$2.3-billion increase. Also, federal funds rates, which banks charge one another, traded at 9 1/2 percent, which some investors thought was too high.

The market is looking for a signal from the Federal Reserve that it is going to ease credit and the Fed hasn't given any notices," said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp.

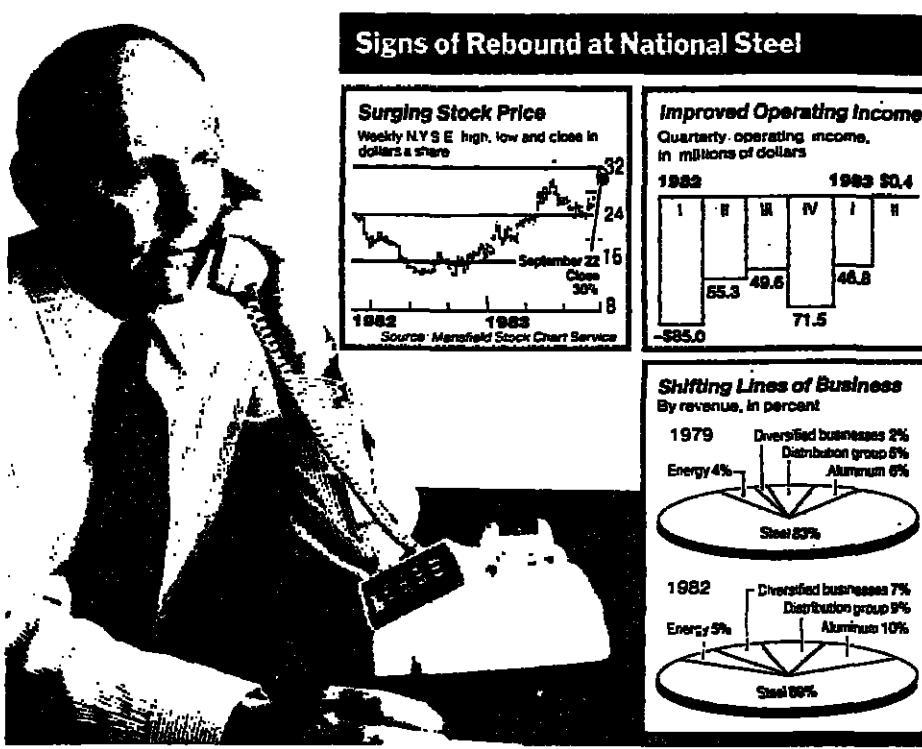
He said traders have been expecting easier credit since the money-supply growth has declined substantially the past couple of months and the economic recovery has slowed to a more sustainable pace.

Some late buying may have been sparked by news that President Ronald Reagan has postponed his trip to the trouble-plagued Philippines.

ASA Ltd. lost 2 1/4 to 54 1/4, Campbell Red Lake 1 1/4 to 21 1/4, Dome Mines 1 1/4 to 12 1/4, Homestake Mining 1 1/4 to 28 1/4, Callahan Mining 2 1/4 to 19 1/4, Hecla Mining 1 1/4 to 18 1/4, Newmont Mining 1 1/4 to 46 1/4 and Sunshine Mining 1 1/4 to 13 1/4.

Asarco, slated to begin commercial production at its Aquarius, Ontario, gold project, lost 1 1/4 to 30 1/4. Sperry Corp. (ex-dividend) was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 45 1/4. American Telephone & Telegraph was second, up 1/4 to 65 1/4. The company formally proposed a plan to lower interstate long-distance calls.

Public Service of Colorado was third, up 1/4 to 18. Blue-chip IBM rose 1/4 to 128 1/4. The company is expected to unveil its Peanut personal computer soon. Honeywell, which won \$562.5 million in defense contracts, gained 2 1/4 to 124 1/4.



Howard M. Love, chairman and chief executive officer of National Intergroup.

## National Steel Assumes New Name And New Approach to Profitability

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — National Steel Corp. of Pittsburgh, after one of the worst years in its own and the industry's history, may well be the only major U.S. steel company to report an operating profit in 1983.

Not only that, National Steel in August booked enough orders to run at 100 percent of capacity, while the rest of the industry was limping along at 55 percent.

In addition, the company has changed radically in the last three years. It has sold its largest steel mill, taken over the nation's eighth-largest savings and loan association, sharply expanded its aluminum-production capacity and begun to look for new markets for its coal division.

With all these changes, it is not too surprising that the company decided to change its name, too. Thus, this month the company adopted the name of its new holding company — National Intergroup — with National Steel remaining the name of the steel division.

The market has rallied around these changes, with National's stock jumping from a low of \$13.875 earlier this year to \$30.50 Friday.

Yet skepticism remains. Some analysts, for example, predict that the company's crucial sales of sheet steel to the automobile industry will be hurt by competition from Inland Steel and Bethlehem Steel. Both companies are installing continuous annealing processes, which produce higher-quality tempered steel.

And despite the recent stock market performance, one analyst said: "I'm telling investors that National is a neutral investment. It's a steel company that is clearly coming back, but others that have a way to go yet might prove better investments."

Another analyst, Charles A. Bradford of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, said, "My concern with the company is that it seems to lack direction."

"We have one direction — profitability," replies Howard M. Love, 53, the chairman and chief executive officer. "We've skewed our whole strategy to that, and it's starting to bear fruit."

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# Banks Use Gimmicks to Sell Credit Cards

By Paul Hemp  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With the bank credit-card market saturated after 15 years, participants in the battle for customers have come to rely on one main weapon: marketing ingenuity.

Clubbank gives holders of its MasterCard and Visa card "Credits," which they can use for discounts on catalog merchandise, with every purchase made.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust recently ran a sweepstakes program, with card members "entering" each time they used the card.

And at Manufacturers and Traders Trust in Buffalo, New York, members of eight separate American Automobile Association clubs get reduced annual fees for Visa cards issued through the bank.

New York banks were among the

first to market their cards aggressively and they still have some of the biggest promotional campaigns. But other banks around the country are setting up similar programs. Their object is not only to encourage new applications for the cards; they also want to stimulate card use in general and to distinguish their own card from those of their competitors.

By most accounts, the bank credit-card market has matured, a large percentage of those eligible for a card have already obtained one. Annual card fees now charged by most banks have also put the squeeze on the market, reducing the number of cards in circulation.

"Before the fee, people would have three or four cards, but now they can't afford to pay \$20 to three different banks," said Michael Kessler, president of First Card

Services, the credit-card subsidiary of First National Bank of Chicago. The total number of Visa cards and MasterCard in circulation at the end of 1982 was 103 million, down from 120 million in 1979, according to Spencer Nilson, publisher of a newsletter in Santa Monica, California, that covers the bank credit-card industry. The average cardholder today has only one or two in his pocket.

The market saturation has led banks to focus their marketing efforts on particular groups rather than launch broad-based campaigns.

"The banking community has recognized the importance of segmentation of marketing: women, college students, the affluent," said Russell E. Hogg, president of MasterCard International.

"You have to find those little

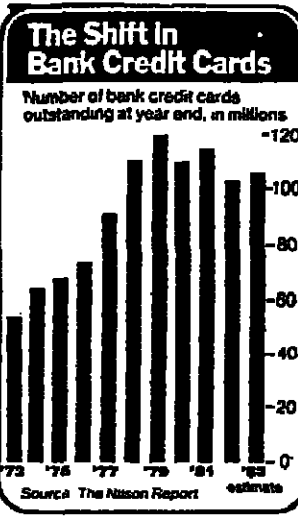
niches in the marketplace, groups that have not been identified as cardholders," Mr. Kessler said.

Banks have used direct-mail campaigns, for example, that aimed at people found to be good credit risks.

Another approach has been a program started by the AAA that now includes about 70 auto clubs and some 20 banks. Under the program, a bank will typically make available to club members a Visa card that offers such benefits as travel insurance, and with a reduced annual fee for the card.

For example, Columbus Bank & Trust of Columbus, Georgia, gives auto club members the first year of the card free, and charges them \$9 in subsequent years, below the normal \$12 fee.

Banks see in the nation's 23 million auto club members a lucrative



Source: The Nilson Report

# Supreme Court Lets Stand Ruling Allowing Video-Game Copyrighting

By Elizabeth Olson  
United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court let stand on Monday a decision allowing Pac-Man and other video games to be copyrighted. The decision will allow manufacturing companies to maintain sole rights to the lucrative games.

The justices refused to hear arguments by a company that sells games similar to Pac-Man as well as special circuit boards to speed up the action of video games. The company, Artic International Inc. of New Jersey, argued that the manufacturer of Pac-Man enjoyed copyright privileges that amounted to a monopoly.

The issue arose when Artic be-

gan selling its special circuit boards and games to video game arcade operators. Midway Mfg. Co., which has sold more than \$200 million worth of the coin-operated Pac-Man machines, brought suit, claiming Artic's activities infringed on the copyright it held. Midway claimed that its Pac-Man and Galaxian games are "audio-visual works" protected by the 1976 Copyright Act.

A federal district court barred the New Jersey company from selling the video games or the so-called speed-up kits.

The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the ruling. A three-judge panel found that copyright protection did not clearly extend to video games.

Under the copyright act, a protected audio-visual work is defined as a "series of related images," as in a movie. The appeals court said video games would not qualify under that definition, because, "Each time a video game is played, a different sequence of images appears on the screen of the video game machine — assuming the game is not played exactly the same way each time."

The central question, the court said, was whether "the creative effort in playing a video game is enough like writing or painting to make each performance of a video game the work of the player and not the game's inventor."

The judges held that it was not.

## Monday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. — 5,000,000  
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. — 5,000,000  
Prev. Consolidated Close — 5,000,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close
120	110	AAV	2.00	4.0	10	120	110	115	115
120	110	AAV	2.00	4.0	10	120	110	115	115
120	110	AAV	2.00	4.0	10	120	110	115	115
120	110	AAV	2.00	4.0	10	120	110	115	115
120	110	AAV	2.00	4.0	10	120	110	115	115

## Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in 100s High Low 3 pm Net

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close
120	110	AAV	2.00	4.0	10	120	110	115	115
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120	110	AAV	2.00	4.0	10	120	110	115	115
120	110	AAV	2.00	4.0	10	120	110	115	115

## Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in 100







SPORTS

# Yaz Calls It Quits After Game No. 3,308

**United Press International**  
**BOSTON** — While Boston's Carl Yastrzemski was riding a wave of acclaim into history here Sunday, the Chicago White Sox sent their steamroller toward Baltimore.

Yastrzemski, 44, had one hit in three at-bats in his final — and major league-record — 3,308th game, a 3-1 Red Sox victory over

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Cleveland, in Seattle, the White Sox clipped the Mariners, 3-0, ending the season with a 22-4 record and establishing a league-record victory margin before heading for the playoffs.

The 99-43 White Sox won the Western Division by 20 games, the widest margin in American League history. The New York Yankees of 1926, well before division play, finished 19½ games ahead of Detroit.

Richard Dotson (22-7) worked 5½ innings to pick up the victory. Chicago starters Dotson, Floyd Bannister and LaMarr Hoyt have a combined 42-5 record since the All-Star break.

Yastrzemski, retiring after 23 seasons, all with the Red Sox, singled sharply in the third inning off Bud Anderson (1-6) to finish his career with 3,419 hits and a lifetime average of .285.

When he came to bat in the seventh, Yastrzemski said, "I knew it was the last time, so I read every

sign and every emotion in every person's face. So I took my time. I wanted to look at each one of them and say, 'Thank you.'"

Cleveland reliever Dan Spillner tried to help. Yastrzemski looked at three balls before swinging at the 3-0 "crispy" — but popped out to second base. "I know Spillner was trying to throw me a strike," he said. "He was aiming the ball. I think he was trying so hard he couldn't get it over."

"Yeah, I tried to hit it out, too. The 3-0 pitch was about a foot over my head, but I had made up my mind I was going to swing wherever the ball was."

Yastrzemski won the triple crown (batting average, home runs and runs batted in) in 1967, the year he was named the American League's most valuable player. He won seven gold gloves for fielding excellence. He was named to the All-Star team 17 times. He is the only American Leaguer to collect 400 homers and 3,000 hits.

Yastrzemski's achievements and where he stands on the all-time list: Games: 3,308, first. At bats: 11,988, third. Hits: 3,419, seventh. Singles: 2,262, 12th. Doubles: 646, seventh. Home runs: 452, 17th. Runs batted in: 1,844, ninth. Total bases: 5,539, sixth. Extra-base hits: 1,577, seventh. Walks: 1,844, third. Intentional walks: 190, second.

He played left field Sunday, the position he broke in at in 1961, for

the first time since Aug. 30, 1980.

Twins 9, Blue Jays 3  
 In Toronto, Al Williams scattered 12 hits and four players drove in two runs each to help Minnesota down the Blue Jays, 9-3.

Orioles 2, Yankees 0  
 In Baltimore, Eddie Murray hit his 33d home run of the year, a two-run shot in the fourth, and rookie Mike Boddicker (16-8) and two re-

ble with two out in the ninth gave the Mets a 5-4 victory and a doubleheader sweep of Montreal.

In the opener, Danny Heep's first-inning home run, his eighth of the season, was all Walt Terrell needed in shutting out the Expos on four hits.

Pirates 4, Phillies 0  
 In Philadelphia, Lee Tunnel pitched a five-fitter and drove in a

## Lachemann Replaces Brewers' Kuenn

**MILWAUKEE** — Rene Lachemann, fired in mid-season by Seattle, was hired Monday to replace Harvey Kuenn as manager of the Milwaukee Brewers, who slumped to fifth place this year after winning the 1982 American League title.

Kuenn, 52, will become a coach in the Brewers organization. He was the American League manager of the year in 1982. Lachemann, 38, took over at Seattle in May 1981; the Mariners won 38 games and lost 47 under him that season and were 76-86 in 1982. Said the major league's youngest manager: "Now I can go to spring training thinking how I can win 90 to 100 games, rather than how I can avoid losing 90 to 100."

levers combined on a one-hitter as the Orioles dismissed New York, 2-0.

Angels 2, Rangers 0  
 In Arlington, Texas, rookie Steve Brown (2-3) pitched a six-hitter for his first major-league shutout and Rob Wilfong drove in the winning run with a third-inning single as California beat Texas, 2-0.

Brewers 7, Tigers 4  
 In Detroit, Rick Manning hit a tie-breaking two-run triple in the seventh and Cecil Cooper became the first visiting player in 14 years to hit a home run off Tiger Stadium as Milwaukee downed Detroit, 7-4.

A's 8, Royals 4  
 In Oakland, California, pinch hitter Luis Quinones doubled in the go-ahead run in the seventh and the A's went on to defeat Kansas City, 8-4.

Mets 5, Expos 0  
 In the National League, in New York, Rusty Staub's two-run dou-

run to pace Pittsburgh's 4-0 decision over the Phillies.

Cardinals 9, Cubs 6  
 In St. Louis, John Stuper (12-11) scattered nine hits through six innings and singled in two runs to cap a five-run first that carried the Cardinals to a 9-6 verdict over Chicago.

Braves 4, Padres 3  
 In San Diego, Matt Snider drove in two runs and reliever Tony Brizzolara choked off a pair of threats as Atlanta nipped the Padres, 4-3.

Giants 4, Dodgers 3  
 In Los Angeles, Dan Gladden doubled in a run and scored the eventual game-winner in the fourth to key San Francisco's 4-3 victory over the Dodgers.

Astros 3, Reds 2  
 In Houston, Jeff Heathcock (2-1) pitched a four-inning through eight innings and Craig Reynolds singled in the winning run as the Astros edged Cincinnati, 3-2.

## Sunday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.
Minnesota	32	10	.762
Toronto	28	14	.667
Seattle	28	14	.667
Los Angeles	27	15	.643
California	27	15	.643
San Francisco	26	16	.619
Oakland	26	16	.619
Chicago	25	17	.595
Philadelphia	25	17	.595
San Diego	24	18	.571
St. Louis	24	18	.571
Atlanta	23	19	.548
Los Angeles	23	19	.548
San Francisco	22	20	.524
San Diego	22	20	.524
Philadelphia	21	21	.500
Los Angeles	21	21	.500
San Francisco	20	22	.476
San Diego	20	22	.476
Philadelphia	19	23	.452
Los Angeles	19	23	.452
San Francisco	18	24	.429
San Diego	18	24	.429
Philadelphia	17	25	.405
Los Angeles	17	25	.405
San Francisco	16	26	.381
San Diego	16	26	.381
Philadelphia	15	27	.357
Los Angeles	15	27	.357
San Francisco	14	28	.333
San Diego	14	28	.333
Philadelphia	13	29	.309
Los Angeles	13	29	.309
San Francisco	12	30	.286
San Diego	12	30	.286
Philadelphia	11	31	.262
Los Angeles	11	31	.262
San Francisco	10	32	.238
San Diego	10	32	.238
Philadelphia	9	33	.214
Los Angeles	9	33	.214
San Francisco	8	34	.190
San Diego	8	34	.190
Philadelphia	7	35	.167
Los Angeles	7	35	.167
San Francisco	6	36	.143
San Diego	6	36	.143
Philadelphia	5	37	.119
Los Angeles	5	37	.119
San Francisco	4	38	.095
San Diego	4	38	.095
Philadelphia	3	39	.071
Los Angeles	3	39	.071
San Francisco	2	40	.048
San Diego	2	40	.048
Philadelphia	1	41	.024
Los Angeles	1	41	.024
San Francisco	0	42	.000
San Diego	0	42	.000

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Atlanta	32	10	.762
St. Louis	28	14	.667
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San Diego	8	34	.214
Philadelphia	7	35	.214
Los Angeles	7	35	.214
San Francisco	6	36	.214
San Diego	6	36	.214
Philadelphia	5	37	.214
Los Angeles	5	37	.214
San Francisco	4	38	.214
San Diego	4	38	.214
Philadelphia	3	39	.214
Los Angeles	3	39	.214
San Francisco	2	40	.214
San Diego	2	40	.214
Philadelphia	1	41	.214
Los Angeles	1	41	.214
San Francisco	0	42	.214
San Diego	0	42	.214



Minnesota defensive end Doug Martin reeled in Dallas quarterback Danny White early in Sunday's game in Minneapolis, but the Cowboys scored twice in the fourth period — on a Ron Fells interception return and a 12-yard White-Drew Pearson pass — to win, 37-24.

## 49ers Win 4th Straight, 33-13

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**FOXBORO, Massachusetts** — Joe Montana passed for 288 yards and two touchdowns and Ray Wersching kicked four field goals to power San Francisco to its fourth straight National Football League victory, 33-13, over the New England Patriots here Sunday.

Montana, utilizing the short passing game to complete 25 of 38 attempts, threw an 8-yarder for a

score to Russ Francis in the first quarter and a 13-yarder to Dwight Clark in the third. The Patriots took a 24-21 lead when Mick Luckhurst kicked a 44-yard field goal with 5:48 left.

**Rams 21, Lions 10**  
 In Anaheim, California, Eric Dickerson rushed for 199 yards and scored three touchdowns, leading the Los Angeles Rams to a 21-10 victory over Detroit. The Rams improved their record to 3-2 while the Lions fell to 1-4.

Dickerson, who rushed for 192 yards in an overtime loss last week, carried 30 times, his three TDs brought his season total to nine. The rookie halfback from Southern Methodist produced the Rams' fourth best single game rushing effort with his 159 yards. Willie Ellison rushed for 247 yards in 1971, Tom Wilson for 223 in 1956 and Dan Towler for 205 in 1953.

**Saints 17, Dolphins 7**  
 In New Orleans, defensive end Reggie Lewis raced 27 yards and an interception return and the Saint defense dominated mistake-prone Miami to pace New Orleans to a 17-7 decision.

**CFL Standings**  
 EASTERN DIVISION  
 Toronto 9 3 0 .750  
 Ottawa 5 6 0 .454  
 Hamilton 4 7 0 .364  
 Montreal 2 9 0 .222  
 WESTERN DIVISION  
 British Columbia 8 4 0 .667  
 Winnipeg 4 8 0 .333  
 Edmonton 7 5 0 .583  
 Calgary 6 6 0 .500  
 Saskatchewan 5 7 0 .417  
 Saskatchewan's Results  
 Winnipeg 34, Hamilton 19  
 Ottawa 24, Saskatchewan 23  
 Sunday's Results  
 Toronto 38, Montreal 17  
 Edmonton 37, Calgary 18

**Colbert Captures Texas Open by 5**  
 SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Jim Colbert, the leader since the second round, shot a 3-under-par 67 Sunday to win the Texas Open golf tournament by five strokes over Mark Pfeil, who had a closing 70.

Colbert's 19-under total was 261, the lowest on the PGA tour this year. His midway total of 12-under 128 and third-round total of 16-under 194 also set 1983 record lows.

Colbert's victory, worth \$54,000, was his second this year and the eighth of his career. It moved him from 25th to 14th on the 1983 money list with \$212,077.

## Final 1983 Baseball Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	90	72	.556
St. Louis	88	74	.544
Philadelphia	87	75	.537
Los Angeles	87	75	.537
San Francisco	86	76	.530
Oakland	86	76	.530
Chicago	85	77	.524
San Diego	85	77	.524
Philadelphia	84	78	.519
Los Angeles	84	78	.519
San Francisco	83	79	.512
San Diego	83	79	.512
Philadelphia	82	80	.506
Los Angeles	82	80	.506
San Francisco	81	81	.500
San Diego	81	81	.500
Philadelphia	80	82	.494
Los Angeles	80	82	.494
San Francisco	79	83	.488
San Diego	79	83	.488
Philadelphia	78	84	.482
Los Angeles	78	84	.482
San Francisco	77	85	.476
San Diego	77	85	.476
Philadelphia	76	86	.470
Los Angeles	76	86	.470
San Francisco	75	87	.463
San Diego	75	87	.463
Philadelphia	74	88	.457
Los Angeles	74	88	.457
San Francisco	73	89	.450
San Diego	73	89	.450
Philadelphia	72	90	.444
Los Angeles	72	90	.444
San Francisco	71	91	.438
San Diego	71	91	.438
Philadelphia	70	92	.432
Los Angeles	70	92	.432
San Francisco	69	93	.426
San Diego	69	93	.426
Philadelphia	68	94	.420
Los Angeles	68	94	.420
San Francisco	67	95	.414
San Diego	67	95	.414
Philadelphia	66	96	.408
Los Angeles	66	96	.408
San Francisco	65	97	.402
San Diego	65	97	.402
Philadelphia	64	98	.396
Los Angeles	64	98	.396
San Francisco	63	99	.390
San Diego	63	99	.390
Philadelphia	62	100	.384
Los Angeles	62	100	.384

AMERICAN LEAGUE					
	OFFENSE				
	G	AB	R	Pct.	
Bos. Red Sox	128	4677	107	.343	
Calif. C.	128	4667	67	.159	
Whittaker, Det.	128	4642	94	.206	
St. Louis	128	4639	100	.215	
Trammell, Det.	146	5001	63	.125	
Measey, Tor.	157	5209	104	.170	
St. Paul	156	5199	84	.160	
K.C. Athletics	156	5189	84	.160	
Minns, Minn.	156	5180	99	.194	
Simmons, Minn.	153	5050	75	.158	
Yount, Minn.	149	578	128	.285	
Winnipeg, M.L.	127	429	104	.244	
Cliffe, Chic.	35	Murray, Bal.	35	Luskich, Minn.	
22; Winfield, N.Y.	22; Cooper, Minn.	30; Kurland, Tor.	29;		
22; Winfield, N.Y.	22; Cooper, Minn.	124; Rice, Bos.	126; Winfield, N.Y.	115; Parrish, Det.	
147; Murray, Bal.	113; Simmons, Minn.	108; Rice, Bos.	107; Winfield, N.Y.	104; Rice, Bos.	
12; Rizzo, Seattle; Ripken, Bal.	122; Murray, Minn.	114; Cooper, Minn.	115; Henderson, Cal.	125; Measey, Tor.	104;
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